

Human Rootletin ELISA Kit | CROCC elisa kit

Human Rootletin (CROCC) ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA55802

REACTIVITY
Human

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Rootletin; Human Rootletin (CROCC) ELISA Kit; CROCC; Ciliary Rootlet Coiled-Coil; CROCC elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human CROCC. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human CROCC and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	2017
Samples	Serum, plasma and other biological fluids
Assay Type	Quantitative Sandwich
Detection Range	15.6 pg/mL - 1000 pg/mL
Sensitivity	10.4 pg/mL
Intra-assay Precision	Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay) Three samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess intra-assay precision. Intra-Assay: CV<8%
Inter-assay Precision	Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays) Three samples of known concentration were tested in forty separate assays to assess inter-assay precision. CV (%) = SD/meanX100. Inter-Assay: CV<12%
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CROCC elisa kit

Intended Uses: For the quantitative detection of Human Rootletin (CROCC) concentration in serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

Principle of the Assay: This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate CROCC in Human serum, plasma. An antibody specific for CROCC has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any CROCC present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for CROCC is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CROCC bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Background/Introduction: Rootletin is a protein encoded by the CROCC gene. The ciliary rootlet, first recognized over a century ago, is a prominent structure originating from the basal body at the proximal end of a cilium. Despite being the largest cytoskeleton, its structural composition has remained unknown. Rootletin forms parallel in register homodimers and elongated higher order polymers mediated by the tail domain alone. The head domain may be required for targeting to the basal body and binding to a kinesin light chain. In retinal photoreceptors where rootlets appear particularly robust, rootlets extend from the basal bodies to the synaptic terminals and anchor ER membranes along their length. Thus, rootletin is the long-sought structural component of the ciliary rootlet.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	612407805
NCBI GeneID	9696
NCBI Accession #	NP_055490.4
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_014675.4
UniProt Accession #	Q5TZA2; Q2VHY3; Q66GT7; Q7Z2L4; Q7Z5D7
Molecular Weight	148,256 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	rootletin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ciliary rootlet coiled-coil, rootletin
NCBI Official Symbol	CROCC
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ROLT; TAX1BP2
NCBI Protein Information	rootletin
UniProt Protein Name	Rootletin
UniProt Gene Name	CROCC

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/crocc-human-elisa-kits/rootletin/55802>